THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

HAIL STORMS.—We learn that portions of this county have been visited with hail storms, doing considerable damage. The weather has been cool here for several days.

ARRESTED.—Wm. Windham was arrested at Hamptonville, Yadkin Co., on the 11th inst., on suspicion of horse stealing. He was riding a medium sized bay horse, a good pacer, with small white spots on his left fore shoulder. Since his imprisonment he has been identified as one *Fry*, who stole a horse some six or eight months since from a gentleman in Davidson County. Fry is five feet nine or ten inches high, has dark eyes, is 28 or 30 years of age, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

☞ A. H. Joyce, Esq., has been elected delegate to the State Covention, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. John Hill.

DECLINES.—John P. Vest, Esq., requested us to state that, owing to intervening circumstances, since he announced himself a candidate for the County Court Clerkship, he now declines being a candidate.

☞ We have been requested to state that persons corresponding with the Forsyth Volunteers, now at Danville, Va, should direct their letters to the care of Captain Belo, 1st Company, Forsyth Riflemen, or to the care of Captain Wharton, 2nd Company, Forsyth Grays, as the case may be.

THE CENSUS.—From the official table of the Census of North Carolina, in this paper, it appears that the white population is 631,489; free colored 30,097; slaves 331,081. Total, 992,667.

INTERESTING ITEMS.—Before the Lincolnites reached the Great Bethel bridge, (the column being divided) they met, and mistaking each other for the enemy, began to fight, killing one and wounding several.

Gen. Pierce, of Massachusetts, who commanded the troops during the Bethel Church engagement, is severely censured for not ordering a retreat sooner, in preference to sustaining so great a loss.

It is stated that Scott's horse has been sent to Baltimore, and that he will take the command in person at Frederick, Maryland.

☞ We have been requested to state that Bishop Atkinson will preach in this place, on Tuesday the 2d of July, at early candlelight.

☞ On Wednesday morning, the remains of Mr. Bennett, a member of Capt. Reeve's Surry Company, passed through this place en route for the home of deceased for interment. He died at Garysburg of typhoid fever.

FINE WHEAT.—Mr. Robert Williard presented us with some very fine "heads of wheat," as a sample of his crop. Every where, with scarcely an exception, we hear of almost unprecedented wheat crops.

Departure of the Soldiers.

On Monday morning last, the 1st and 2d Companies of Forsyth Volunteers—the "Riflemen" and "Grays"—took their departure from this place for Danville Va. A sufficient number of wagons were easily procured, at short notice, for the transportation of the troops and baggage, notwithstanding the very busy season of the year, which is another evidence of the accommodating spirit and good will entertained for our brave Volunteers, who left their comfortable homes for the privations of a soldier's life.

About 7 o'clock a long train of wagons, to the number of some 40, passing through Main Street, announced the advent of the soldiers into town. The wagons passed on to the "Bridge," but the Volunteers marched in regular order, headed by the Brass Band, and halted in front of the Female Academy, where, in the presence of a large concourse of people of "all ages, sexes, and conditions," the Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson delivered a brief but pertinent address, encouraging the soldiers to the performance of their duty, warning them against the temptations of a soldier's life, and commending them to the God of Battles. He then introduced the Rev. Michael Doub, who, in a very appropriate and feeling address, also spoke words of comfort and encouragement to our soldier friends, warned them to beware of the temptations incident to the life they entered upon, and commended them to the keeping of an all-wise Providence.

The ceremony was closed by Bishop Bahnson with a fervent prayer and the benediction.

It was truly a solemn and affecting scene to witness this religious ceremony on the eve of the departure of our brave Volunteers to a neighboring State,—(generally conceded to be the battle ground)—surrounded, as they were, by a large number of distressed and weeping relatives and friends. And, at the close of the ceremony, when the order of *march* was given, a scene presented itself which will long be remembered: It was the parting of husband and wife, brothers and sisters, parents and children, perhaps forever.

A large number of persons accompanied the Volunteers to the "Bridge," where the wagons were in waiting to convey them to their destination. At the final parting there, cheer upon cheer rent the air in honor of those brave men who were going forth to peril their lives in defence of Southern soil.

May the God of Battles be with them; and may they all be permitted safely to return to the bosoms of their families and friends.

The 3d Company went in camp here this week, and will also leave for Danville some time during the week.

Forsyth, it is believed, will furnish two more Companies, after harvest.

The following Companies compose the

ELEVENTH REGIMENT;

1.	Town Fork Invincibles,	Capt Westmoreland,	Co. A
2.	Mountain Boys,	" Pepper,	" B
3.	Blueridge Hide'n	" Graves,	" C.
4.	Davidson Guards,	" Leach,	" D
5.	Forsyth Grays,	" Wharton,	" E.
6.	Surry Marksmen,	" Gilmer,	" F.
7.	Mountain Tigers,	" Waugh,	" G.
8.	Yadkin Gray Eagles,	" Connelly,	" H.
9.	Forsyth Riflemen,	" Belo,	" I
10.	Forsyth Southrons,	" Miller,	" K.

Stationed at Danville.

Arms will be issued to the troops as soon as they are organized into a regiment and mustered into the service.

Election of Delegates to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

The election of Delegates to the Confederate Congress occupied most of yesterday—until 5 o'clock P. M. The following is the result which is all we have time to announce, having detained the paper from press some time to obtain it.—*State Journal.*

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

W. W. Avery, of Burke.
George W. Davis, of Wilmington.

FROM THE DISTRICTS.

1. W. N. H Smith, of Hertford.
2. Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne.
3. T. D. McDowell, of Bladen.
4. A. W. Venable, of Granville.
5. J. M. Morehead, of Guilford.
6. R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin.
7. Burton Craige, of Rowan.
8. A. T. Davidson, of Cherokee.

☞ We are requested to announce Robert F. Linville, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Forsyth.

DIED,

In this place, on Monday morning, ANNA Louise, infant daughter of D. F. and H. M. Crosland, aged 6 months.

[Continued from page 1]

Flag Presentation at Yadkinville.

At the Flag presentation, on Monday, to the "Yadkin Gray Eagles," Miss L. Glenn delivered the following address, to which Capt. Conelly responded in an eloquent and appropriate manner. Miss L. Conelly, Miss Fannie Conelly, Miss M. E. Glenn, Miss E. S. Conrad, and others, assisted in the presentation:

GENTLEMEN OF THE "YADKIN GRAY EAGLES":

As representatives of the ladies of our county, we have come to present you this banner—an offering fresh from our hands, and one that will be accompanied by many heartfelt wishes for your success, you who go forth to battle for the maintainance of our rights. Enemies have threatened to take from us our liberty, that we hold dearer than life itself, and subject us to their hateful control. And even now they have invaded our soil—Southern soil—and are preparing to execute their threat. Who then can hesitate, when such may be our country's fate? Your mothers, wives, and sisters all bid you go, trusting to the God of Liberty and your own brave deeds to bring you off conquerors in the conflict. And may you return to your homes and firesides and enjoy once more the blessings of that freedom for which you have fought.

Then take this, Capt. Conelly, and remember that wherever you may be, through whatever scenes you may pass, we will look to you as our defenders, and our prayers will be for success and protection for you and all others engaged in this glorious cause. We give it to you pure and spotless, but when the war is over and you return home, how much more beautiful it will be when faded and worn from use in such a work.

The first in our midst to respond to your country's call, we feel sure that wherever the post of danger is, there our flag will wave o'er a brave and true band, who

Scorning the sordid lust of pelf
Will serve their country for herself.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

On Saturday, Mr. J. E. Williamson took his seat as a member from Caswell, in place of Capt. Graves, resigned.

The Committee on Delegates to the Confederate Congress reported in favor of two for the State at large, to be elected by the Convention, and one from each Congressional District, to be elected by the people.

Mr. Osborne moved to amend, that the whole shall be elected by the Convention. This was debated at length, Messrs. Osborne, Batchelor, Ruffin, Leak, Satterthwaite, and others, in favor, and Messrs. Spruill, Boyd, Graham, Ellison and Dick against. The amendment was adopted, 58 to 44, and Wednesday (yesterday) fixed for the election.

An amendment that no member of the Convention should be chosen was rejected. And the resolution passed its second and third readings.

The Convention then discussed a resolution to establish a Board of Claims.

Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, has resigned his seat in the State Convention, having accepted an office in the army.

Seaboard Regiments.—The following is the ordinance passed by the Convention on Friday last; raising seven Regiments of troops for the defence of the seaboard:

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for the Defence of the Seaboard Counties of the State.

Be it Ordained, That the Governor of the State be instructed to raise by voluntary enlistment for twelve months, from the county of Brunswick and the counties lying on and east of the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, one regiment of Cavalry, two regiments of rifles and four regiments of Infantry, for the defence of the Seaboard counties of the State. That said regiments shall be organized with as little delay as possible; that they shall be officered, armed and equipped, and shall receive the same pay as is provided in the act of the General Assembly passed at its late session, entitled "an act to provide for the public defence," and said regiments shall be considered a part of, and not an addition to the volunteer forces, which the Governor is authorized to raise by acts of the General Assembly: *Provided*, the Governor be permitted to retain the volunteers now stationed at the various points on the coast, or ordered there, as a portion of the proposed regiments.

(We glean the following from the Observer.)

On Monday, the 10th a resolution was adopted calling on the Governor for information as to coast defences, caused by reports of invasion at Wilmington. To this he replied as follows:

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Convention:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the annexed resolution of your honorable body, I have to state that the rumor referred to is wholly without foundation in truth.

I furthermore beg leave to assure the Convention, that I am in a situation to obtain reliable intelligence from every part of the State, as soon as any one else can obtain it, and will not delay to advise them of the approach of danger.

I take this occasion to say further, that if our batteries are properly served, a fact of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any one of the harbors of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXEC. DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 10th.

On Tuesday, A. H. Joyce, (elected in place of Hon. Jno. Hill) took his seat.

Mr. Wharton J. Green, of Warren County, presented the Convention with a marble bust of Mr. Calhoun, by Powers; which was received in due form.

Resolutions were introduced to increase the pay of privates who have enlisted in the service, from $11 to $15. Also to enquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of officers in the military department of the State.

Also to restrict the Legislature in issuing bills of credit.—All of which lie over.

Mr. Forebee called up his resolution to establish a court of claims, to adjudicate claims for the loss of property in slaves or otherwise, growing out of the unholy war waged upon the South by the Northern Government, and to pay for such loss out of any money due the North by our citizens or corporations. The resolution passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Graham offered an ordinance to transfer all the troops of this State to the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed and made special order.

On Wednesday, the resolution to increase the pay of soldiers was referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Badger asked for the reading of a resolution offered by him yesterday, that a seat in the Confederate Congress and a seat in this Convention are incompatible—and that an acceptance of the former shall vacate the latter. Upon this the ayes and noes were demanded and resulted, ayes 93, noes 18.

Mr. Ashe's ordinance relative to the powers delegated to the Confederate Government and the resumption thereof by the people when the same shall be perverted, was read, and on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite to lay on the table the ayes and noes were called and resulted, ayes 55, noes 55.

The special order for 11 o'clock was then taken up, it being the order for the prorogation of the Legislature.

At this stage of the Convention's proceedings a telegraphic dispatch was received addressed to Hon. Warren Winslow, announcing the battle at Bethel Church, and the Convention took a recess.

[On Thursday the Convention did not sit, of course.]

The following are the most important sketches of Friday and Saturday's proceedings, as we find them in the Observer:

RICHMOND, Va., June 11, 1861.—Hon. W. N. Edwards:—Sir:—I have received through his Excellency John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina a copy of an Ordinance passed by the North Carolina Convention, vesting in the Confederate States of America jurisdiction of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland. Looking hopefully forward to the day when in arms and in all things necessary to maintain our rights, we may be independent,

I am, very respectfully and truly yours,

JEFF. DAVIS.

Referred, on motion, to Messrs. Ruffin, Graham, Rayner, Gorrell and Shaw, to inquire into the propriety of ceding the Forts, Arsenals and other public property to the Confederate government.

The Ordinance for raising seven regiments to defend the Eastern coast was reconsidered and rejected, 55 to 50. A long debate on it appears to have been bitterly personal, about the Governor, Military Board, &c.

On Saturday, Mr. Venable reported an Ordinance to organize the militia for the chief State defence.

Mr. Ruffin reported an Ordinance on Finance, Taxation, &c.

Mr. Howard reported against increasing the pay of soldiers.

The proceedings of the Wilmington meeting were presented by Mr. Ashe, who asked the Convention to make such disposition of their property, now in the hands of agents, as the emergency required, and to prevent such other removals of Northern citizens as necessary, or to treat such persons so removing as aliens and enemies to the South, unless they return immediately. Referred.

The day was chiefly devoted to a long discussion on an Ordinance to abolish the present General Assembly and elect another in August next. No vote was taken.

CONVENTION—MONDAY.

The proceedings of the Convention on Monday, are unavoidably excluded from this issue. That body was engaged all day, and until half past 8 at night, on the proposition to dissolve or prorogue the Legislature. An amendment, introduced by Mr. Ellison, of Beaufort, was at length adopted on its second reading, annulling the resolution by which the Legislature adjourned, to meet on the 25th inst.

The ordinance as thus amended will come up on its third reading to-day, Tuesday. The impression is that it will pass.—*Standard.*

KENTUCKY INVADED.

CAIRO, June 8.—Gen. Prentiss, on learning that the secessionists had established a camp at Elliott's Mills, in Kentucky, sent two companies there. Col. Wyckliffe remonstrated against this invasion of a neutral State, but Prentiss replied, "it is my determination to send troops in any direction and upon any soil that my Government requests."

SOUTHERN MAIL STOPPED.

LOUISVILLE, June 7.—The mail to the South has been stopped. Postmaster Speed has received instructions from Washington to send all mail matter for the seceded States and Memphis to Washington.

Louisville merchants request that Confederate Postmasters do not cancel the Federal postage stamps, as they are not acknowledged on reaching the Federal dominions when cancelled South.

Late from Europe.

NEW YORK, June 12—The Adriatic has arrived with Liverpool advices to the 5th inst.

England and France prohibit the bringing of prizes into their ports.

The London Times alludes to the violent animadversions of the Northern press, and says that Unionists are enraged because England chooses to be neutral. It says: "If this be the temper of the Northern press now, what will it become a month hence." It concludes by urging a careful avoidance of offence to either party.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the DRUG STORE

LATE WAR NEWS.

On Friday or Saturday morning last, General Johnson, commanding at Harper's Ferry, withdrew from that post with nearly all his forces, for the purpose of advancing upon Gen. McClellan, who is threatening him from the direction of Romney, at the head, as is stated, of 15,000 men.

About 22,000 men were approaching Harper's Ferry from the Maryland side.

All the bridges and public buildings were destroyed, the machinery and other property being first removed. Not a bridge remains on the Potomac from Georgetown to Cumberland. Military men approve of the movement. A small force was left at Harper's Ferry, which it is believed can keep the federal forces in check.

The particulars of the battle of Bethal Church fill the papers. Accounts now state that the federal loss was between 500 and 1000. No tidings of a battle there since. Great indignation is expressed by the Northern papers at the conduct of the federal officers in that battle.

The Virginia papers express the highest estimate of Col. Hill's ability as a commander.

It seems to be understood that Gen. Scott has taken the field.

Gov. Letcher announces by proclamation, that the returns of the recent election show 125,950 votes for the ratification of the secession ordinance and 20,373 for rejection—majority 105,577 for ratification. The vote in counties not reported would lessen the majority 8,827.

Henry Winter Davis, of Baltimore, has been beaten by May, for Congress, 2,045 votes. Leary has beaten Preston. It is understood that both of them go against coercion, and will vote no army supplies except for the next three months.

Movements in Missouri indicate an early uprising of the friends of the South. Arkansas is furnishing her men and arms. A large quantity of arms had been sent into Kentucky from Tennessee. An advance guard from Tennessee, it is said, had taken position on an island in the Mississippi, about six miles from Cairo.

—Raleigh Standard.

Eighty thousand Tennesseeans have offered their services to the Governor of that State, and have been accepted, and fifteen more regiments have applied to be received. Several companies of the Tennessee Mountain Boys who have practiced from their youth to pick a squirrel's eye out with the rifle, we are told, average over six feet three inches in height.

The New York Day Book says: "All New York is failing. The suspensions and failures for the past few days have been fearful, and the war promises to bankrupt every merchant in New York. The retail business is as bad off as the wholesale.—Trade is killed."

Lieut. John O. Long, of Randolph, has resigned his commission in the U. S. Infantry, and tendered service to the Governor. He was seven years in the U. S. service. He is a graduate of West Point.

A YANKEE TRICK.—WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Post Office Department are having a new stamp made to supersede that now in use, for the purpose of pardoning rebels; those now held in the South.

Second Battle at Phillippi.

NORFOLK June 12.—We have no further information yet as to the supposed battle of this day, on the Peninsula, and no more particulars as to the battle on the 10th. All quiet here.

A telegram from Petersburg, states that a gentleman direct from Manassas has reliable authority for reporting that our troops being reinforced, routed the enemy at Phillippi, killing and wounding 100 of them, besides capturing a number of prisoners, large quantities of arms and ammunition with several cannon. Our loss was very small, and our troops are now in possession of Phillippi.

RICHMOND, June 18, 1861.

Col. Gregg, with a reconnoitering party, consisting of a part of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, with two Guns, started on Sunday morning for Great Falls, on the Potomac.

Returning in the evening, on arriving at Ewns Station, on the London and Hampshire Road, met a train bearing the Fifth Ohio Regiment, under command of Col. Cook when an engagement occurred. At the first fire six cars were detached. The Ohioans fled leaving six dead and a number wounded.

IMPORTANT.—A Mr. Daniel, of Aberdeen, Miss., publishes the following statement, which we think important to be known, and which our people should at once test by actual experiment. He says:

"There are but few persons who know that a shot gun, with a ball to fit it, the same as a rifle, with patching, will throw a ball from four to six hundred yards, with as much force and accuracy as a rifle.—Moulds for them are easily made. I shot a common double-barrelled gun against Cole's rifle, and I won the nearest shot, two hundred and fifty yards.—Nearly every man has a gun, and by this means he has as deadly a weapon to an enemy as any that can be made. If any one doubts it let him just try it."

FROM NEW YORK.

Richmond, June 16.

A batch of N. Y. papers have just been received. They are very angry over the defeat at Bethel. The *Times* says Butler has no prudence.—Pierce has no courage; and the sooner these Massachusetts barristers are dismissed to their pleadings the better. And adds, that the lives of soldiers are too valuable to be squandered to convert these political hacks into heroes. The *Times* also says, that the war must be stopped, and the Southern Confederacy recognized if the Lincoln troops cannot do better, and calls for 200,000 men to push through Texas, then, if defeated, to sue for peace. The *Herald* condemns the grandmistake by which the Federal troops fired into each other, and insists that the officers ought to be cashiered. The New York papers however generally tell pretty near the truth and acknowledge their defeat. The effect on the North is evidently a bad one, and the people are beginning to find out their mistake. The articles in the newspapers are full of entreaties urging the Lincoln Government to get better officers and more men. When the result of the fight at Bethel was known to Butler, he declared his intention to whip the rebels in 24 hours.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.

We have no information here relative to the movements of the Southerners. The Fortress is in reality invested, except by sea, and there is no ingress or egress. Movements from this point are impossible.

Great apprehensions are felt in Washington that the Southern force will advance from Point of Rocks, thus encouraging another revolt in Baltimore, and aided by a strong force of Marylanders, will proceed to attack Washington through Maryland, supported by a formidable advance from Manassas Gap.

Four thousand Southerners are supporting the Acquia Creek batteries.

The Government is in possession of letters indicating that there are many traitors at the North.

Gov. Hicks has warned the Government of the danger menacing the Capitol from Maryland.

Marshall Bonifant says there are 4000 Secessionists in Baltimore, with concealed arms, waiting an opportunity to rise. Arrests of Secessionists and goods continue at the Relay House.

R. W. VICK.—The Governor of Va. has authorized a correction of the report derogatory to this person, who was arrested at Raleigh on suspicion of having bogus dispatches from Gov. Letcher to Gov. Ellis. The dispatches were genuine.

Revival of the Sedition Law.

We cut the following paragraph from one of the latest N. Y. Commercial Advertisers that have reached us. It appears that it is criminal now again, as it was during the times of the first Adams, to speak ill of the President of the United States:

"A Secessionist in Trouble.—A merchant, doing business in Burling slip, was brought before Superintendent Kennedy this morning on a charge of using seditious language, and making scandalous assertions in regard to the character of the President of the United States and some member of his family. He claimed to be acquainted with the President and his family, and to speak from personal knowledge, but when brought before Mr. Kennedy he stated that his information was derived from the Southern papers. He received a reprimand and warning, and was permitted to depart."

More of the Same Sort.—It is reported by the families of gentlemen employed in the Confederate Government just arrived here from Washington, that numbers of men and women are confined in the basement rooms of the Capitol as suspected persons either from the South, or who sympathize with the South. The tyrant Lincoln has the citizens arrested without form of law, gives them no trial, and in some cases not even deigns to let them know the cause of their arrests. The despotism and terrorism of the worst days of the French Revolution did not exceed this.—*Rich. Dis.*

We learn that letters have been received here from Washington city without signature, the writer stating that he had not dared to sign his name. His relatives here of course know from whom they came.—*Observer.*

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1860, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend

At Old Town,	on Monday	the 15th of July,
" Bethania,	on Tuesday	the 16th do
" Sides',	on Wednesday	the 17th do
" Pfaffstown,	on Thursday	the 18th do
" Blackburn's School-house,	Friday	19th do
" J. M. Stafford's,	on Saturday	the 20th do
" M. Stewart's	on Monday	the 22nd do
" Kernersville,	on Tuesday	the 23d do
" Adams',	on Wednesday	the 24th do
" N. Gurley's,	on Thursday	the 25th do
" Sedge Garden,	on Friday	the 26th do
" Winston,	on Saturday	the 27th do

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several districts, in said County, their respective taxes; when and where it is expected they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all taxes on or before the first day of October next. The tax is $1 50 on the poll, and 50 cents on the $100 valuation of Land and Town property.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 14, 1861.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL attend at my Office in Winston, on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd days of July next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due on subjects taxed without being listed, viz: Circus Riders, Stage Players, Itinerant Singers, Insurance Companies, Bank Agencies, Peddlers, Express Companies, Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, Livery Stables, Dentists, Portrait Painters, Venders of Playing Cards, Lightning Rods, Auctioneers, Merchants, Ready Made Clothing, Patent Medicines, and Peddlers.

For the benefit of those engaged or interested in either branch of the above business, I append the 87th Section of the Revenue Law, from which they will discover what the penalty is for non-payment of their respective Taxes.

Sec. 87. Every person that shall carry on any business intended to be taxed as per Schedule B, without having previously received a license, as required, shall, in addition to the taxes, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars to be collected by distress or otherwise, by the Sheriff, one-half to his own use and the other half to the use of the State.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 7th 1861.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

WE earnestly request all persons indebted to our firm, "to walk up to the Captain's office and settle." Under the operations of an act passed by the Legislature at the late extra session, we cannot coerce payment; but, taking it for granted that men ought to be honest, and that all honest men are gentlemen, we ask you to settle your accounts by notes, and to renew notes of long standing. There is no "trick" in this, as the 4th section of the act will show. This renewal will not make old debts collectable. We only wish to know who will settle, taking it for granted that those who will not thus settle, never intend to pay under any circumstances.

H. M. LASH & CO.

May 31, 1861. 6—

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

WAR NEWS!

Great Battle near Newport News!

NORTH CAROLINA CONSPICUOUS IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE SECOND REVOLUTION!

COL. HILL'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

1160 Southern Troops Vanquish 4500 Northern Hirelings!

[From the State Journal.]

THE FIGHT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

We are indebted for facts contained in the following sketch to Mr. Wm. Tiddy, Esq., of Charlotte, who was present during the whole time; and for the benefit of those who do not know our informant, we state that he is an intelligent gentleman and perfectly reliable:

It appears that our troops left Yorktown for Bethel Chapel at noon on Thursday last and reached that point by 7 o'clock in the evening. The cause of this movement is, of course, best known to the officers in command. Accompanying the troops was a battery of four howitzer guns, manned by the Richmond Artillery. On Saturday the Edgecombe Guards, Capt. Bridgers, were out scouting and killed some seven or eight of the enemy.

The time between the arrival at Bethel Church and the engagement was devoted to entrenching the position taken by Col. Hill—and our informant says the ground was admirably well chosen. By Sunday night everything was in readiness—breastworks complete and the place made impregnable.

On Monday morning the troops were beat to arms before day and advanced from their position some two or three miles, when they were met by an old lady from whom they learned that the Yankees were in force in that neighborhood. This being confirmed by the scouting parties, the command of Col. Hill was ordered back to their entrenchments. The enemy's advance was reported as they progressed by our scouts. An attack was now inevitable. Col. Hill delivered his final instructions to his troops, having seen every man at his post, and ordered that strict silence should be observed, and that no man should fire before the word was given. The Lincolnites were now in sight. The artillery, under order of Col. Hill, waited till the enemy was in full range and then opened upon them. The first shot, as was learned from one of the wounded, killed four or five and wounded several. This fire was opened at 500 yards range.

The action commenced about 8 o'clock A. M. The enemy promptly returned the fire from their artillery, but did not fight with spirit. Shot and shell were fired at our troops, but nearly all passed over the entrenchments and did no harm.

A flank movement was now attempted on the left of our line, but that was gallantly repulsed by the Charlotte Grays. In this attack Col. D. W. Waldrop, of the New York 7th Regiment, fell mortally wounded.

Some of the accounts state that Col. Duryea, former commander of the 7th New York Regiment was killed. This is said to be incorrect. We are informed that an eye-witness says it was Lieut. Col. Waldrop. Upon seeing his men retreat, he mounted a fence and taunted them with "their cowardice, and urged them to rally to the stars and stripes," but in vain. While in this act, it is said, a ball from a N. C. rifle pierced his heart and he fell.

On the right of our lines, a swamp intervening, was posted a number of Virginia troops, with one howitzer gun. By some means this gun became spiked, owing, it is said, to the needle used at the touch hole breaking in the vent. The enemy, seeing this gun silenced, charged upon it and took possession of that point, threatening our right. Capt. Bridgers was ordered to retake that position, which he most gallantly did, sustained by the fire from the battery in the centre, and drove some 2,000 men before him with about 85. They fell back under cover of a house some 30 to 40 paces in front. Capt. B. called for volunteers from his company to fire the building. Some five stepped forward to the hazardous task, amongst them the brave Henry L. Wyatt, who immediately fell, pierced with a rifle ball. He died that evening. A companion of Wyatt's shot the Yankee who had killed his comrade, and the house now being on fire by a shell, the four comrades returned to their ranks.

The Lincolnites made another attempt to dislodge our troops, and failing, retreated, followed shortly after by our Cavalry who were out on scouting duty. The Lincolnites had quite a stirt of the Cavalry, but were so hotly pursued that they abandoned on the road and left everything behind except their arms.

The forces are set down by our informant at 4,500 Lincolnites, (on the authority of one of their wounded) and 1,200 Confederate troops, including the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers. The Infantry did not pursue, and left for Yorktown soon after the fight, where they arrived about midnight.

The attack of the Edgecombe Rifles, on the 2,000 Lincolnites, is said to have been a gallant affair. And the manner in which the Richmond Artillery manned their guns won for them well-merited praise. Indeed the coolness and courage of all the troops, under Col. Hill, is said to have been admirable. The losses are believed to be accurately reported in the dispatches above published.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

DISPATCH FROM COL. HILL TO GOV. ELLIS.

Copy of letter received this afternoon, 4 o'clock, by messenger from Yorktown:

YORKTOWN, Va., June 11th, 1861.

HON. J. W. ELLIS,
Governor of North Carolina.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 800 men of my regiment and 360 Virginians were engaged for 5½ hours with 4½ regiments of the enemy at Bethel Church nine miles from Hampton.

The enemy made three distinct and well sustained charges, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Our Cavalry pursued them for six miles, when their retreat became a total route. Fearing that heavy reinforcements would be sent up from Fortress Monroe, we fell back at nightfall upon our works at Yorktown. I regret to report one man killed, private HENRY L. WYATT, Edgecombe Guards, and seven wounded.

The loss of the enemy by their own confession was 150, but it may be safely estimated at 250.

Our Regiment behaved most gallantly. Not a man shrunk from his post or showed symptoms of fear. When more at leisure I will give you a detailed report of the operations.

Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success.

With much respect,

D. H. HILL,
Colonel 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence, late editor of the Rough Notes, informs us that on Wednesday evening, at Rocky Mount, he saw in the hands of Mr. James Knight, of Edgecombe, the sword taken from the dead body of Capt. W. Wardrop, who fell in the battle of Bethel Church. Wardrop was killed by private Geo. Williams, of the Edgecombe Guards, in consequence of which the sword was awarded to that company by Col. Hill, as a trophy, and by the company to the gallant Williams, who sent it on to his aged father, who is a citizen of Tarboro'.

Private Charles Williams, brother to George, received a bullet wound in his shoulder, which, we are glad to say, is not considered dangerous. Private Rogers also was wounded. The brave Henry L. Wyatt fell mortally wounded. These are the only casualties which befell the gallant "Guards."

We also learn that there were four private gentlemen from Edgecombe, present at the engagement, and they report that several negro men, on hearing the firing, rushed from the fields to the scene of action, and fired on the enemy with good effect. Of this, one of Edgecombe gentlemen, was an eye witness, and told it to our informant. The negroes in that region are indignant with the Lincolnites, who have seized the wives of the former and carried them into camp.

LATE FROM BETHEL CHURCH.

Reliable information received in this city yesterday morning, enables us to state positive ly that the loss of the enemy in slain was not less than three hundred. This was admitted by an officer, who, after the battle, returned, under a flag of truce, to request the gold watch and sword of Capt. Wardrop who was killed on the field. The cowardly scoundrels seemed to think more of recovering the sword and watch, than of burying their dead or taking care of their wounded, of whom no mention was made beyond the admission of the number slain. They didn't get the watch or sword, however, for the watch is by this time in the hands of the *mother* of the gallant fellow who covered himself with glory by capturing it, and who is a member of Capt. McDowell's Company of Buncombe. The disposition of the sword is elsewhere announced.

We saw a gun yesterday morning which was taken from a squad of five cowardly rascals by a single member of Capt. McDowell's Company, who killed two of them on the spot. There are yet a thousand interesting incidents connected with this gallant affair which remain to be told, and—will be told.—*State Journal.*

From the Richmond Dispatch.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC DETAILS.

YORKTOWN, June 11, 1861.

An engagement, lasting four hours, took place yesterday between five regiments of the troops from Old Point and 1,100 Virginians and North Carolinians, under Gen. Magruder, at Bethel Church, York county. About two weeks ago, a party of 300 Yankees came up from Hampton and occupied Bethel Church, which they held a day or two and then retired, leaving written on the walls of the Church several inscriptions, such as "Death to the Traitors!" "Down with the Rebels!" &c. To nearly all of these the names of the writers were defiantly signed, and all signed themselves as from New York except one, who was from "Boston, Mass., U. S." To these excursions into the interior, of which this was the boldest, General Magruder determined to put a stop, and accordingly filled the place after the Yankees left with a few companies of his own troops.

On Saturday a detachment of 200 infantry and a howitzer gun under Maj. Randolph, and one of 70 infantry and another howitzer under Maj. Lane of the N. C. Regiment, started different routes to cut off a party which had left Hampton. The party was seen and fired at by Maj. Randolph's detachment, but made such fast time that they escaped. The troops under Maj. Lane passed within sight of Hampton, and as they turned up the road to return to Bethel, encountered the Yankees, numbering about 90, who were entrenched behind a fence in the field, protected by a high bank. Our advance guard fired on them, and in another moment the North Carolinians were dashing over the fence in regular French (not New York) Zouave style, firing at them in real squirrel hunting style. The Yankees fled for their lives after firing for about three minutes without effect, leaving behind them three dead and a prisoner. The fellow was a stout, ugly fellow from Troy, N. Y. He said that he had nothing against the South; but somebody must be soldiers, and he thought he had as well enlist. None of our men were hurt.

This bold excursion, under the very guns of the enemy, determined them to clear us out from Bethel. This was conveyed to us by persons who came from the neighborhood of the enemy. On Monday morning, about 600 Infantry and two guns, under Gen. Magruder, left the camp and proceeded towards Hampton; but after advancing a mile or two, received information that the Yankees were coming in large force. We then retired, and after reaching camp the guns were placed in battery, and the infantry took their places behind their breastwork. Everybody was cool, and all were anxious to give the invaders a good reception.

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the gun of the Howitzer Battery opened on them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind 2 small farm houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery, which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hail-storm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy, about 11 o'clock, tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as he tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defences erected for them, and, leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the N. Y. Regiment, under Capt. Wardrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their Captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "Come on, boys, one charge and the day is ours." The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about 300 N. Y. Zou..... declined by Col. Winder.—*Standard.*

...was charged one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy, on the hill, were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shell from the Howitzer Battery prevented them. As our regiments would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our Cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit and harrassed them down the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and all the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c., which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms on the bodies were very different, as many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay looking uniforms of the N. Y. Zouaves contrasted greatly with the pale, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate-looking fellow lying on the mud with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the Defenders of their country, by the New York Bible Society." An U. S. flag was also stamped on the title page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's Battery, shot in the wrist; John Werth of Richmond, the same Battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

Badges for Soldiers.—We have received the following communication from Col. Blanton Duncan, of the Kentucky Regiment, stationed near Harper's Ferry:

"I would suggest that, to avoid any difficulty about recognising friends from enemies, Southern troops should all wear blue cockades upon their hats or caps. I intend to have all of my men thus designated, and as it is typical of our cause, it will be very appropriate. In a hand to-hand encounter we could easily distinguish those who did wear them."

FROM EUROPE.

We find in Thursday's Richmond Whig voluminous extracts from London papers up to the 27th ult. They are exceedingly satisfactory to the South, and are thus summed up editorially by the Whig:

"The extracts from English papers supply very few crumbs of comfort for the Yankees. In fact, the whole tone of the English press appears to be unfavorable to the Rump concern at Washington. Lord Palmerston's organ, the Post, comes out and in plain terms admits the Confederate States to be a *de facto* Government. The Globe, Lord John Russell's organ, is still more emphatic—its sympathies, as well as its opinions, are Southern. The Herald, Lord Derby's organ, denounces Lincoln as an usurper, and as fully appreciates the merits of the contest as we do ourselves. The articles from the Times, on Cassius Clay's letter and Seward's dispatch to Dayton indicate the temper and views of the most influential journal in the world. The bullying and bluster, either of Clay or Seward, seem to have no effect on the mighty thunderer. A very few paragraphs riddle the absurdities and contradictions of Clay and treat with becoming contempt his empty bravado. The dissection of Seward's missive discloses as thorough a knowledge of the charlatan as we have on this side of the water. Lord Lyons, no doubt, has an exact guage of the valor and gentility of the would-be dictator and gentlemen, and in all probability he has transmitted his information to headquarters. The French embassador, we are assured, perfectly understands Seward, and that shrewd observer and accurate judge of men, Louis Napoleon, is not more ignorant than his Minister. Knowing Seward, as he must do, to be a braggart and pretender, we can well imagine the shrug of the shoulders with which he read the menace contained in the letter to Dayton.

"But, the best interpretation of foreign sentiment is found in the Yankee papers. All of them complain bitterly of the unkind manifestations which greet them both in England and France. Not one of them professes to see a favorable indication on the horizon. The House of Lords is aristocratic and secretly rejoicing at the prospect of the downfall of Republican institutions on the continent! The British press is all under the influence of the cotton spinners, who must have cotton or starve! The French Emperor is a perjured usurper and hates liberty as bitterly as the English Lords! The whole world is in a combination against Yankeedom—the only land which retains as the champion of freedom!

The tone of the Palmerston organs is decidedly favorable to the letters of marque of the Southern Confederacy. Indeed, it is now held by high commercial and legal authority in England, that its commissioned privateers may take prizes into any neutral port and keep them there until their condemnation is pronounced by the admiralty courts sitting in Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile, or Savannah.

Declined.—We understand that Major M. S. Stokes, who was elected Colonel of the 44th Regiment of Volunteers, at Garysburg, last week, declined, and has since accepted the Colonelcy of the 1st regiment of State troops.

For the People's Press.

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I have spent most of my time for several weeks among the soldiers, to whom I have given about two hundred thousand pages of tracts, and had conversations on personal religion with over 2,000 (in their camps and hospitals. I find many of them pious, daily reading the Bible and praying to God. But, by far, the largest portion are irreligious. In three Companies, of about 800 men, only seven were professors of religion, and there were but few Bibles and Testaments among them. Several benevolent friends have given me from $25 to 50 dollars each, to supply the soldiers with Bibles and Testaments, but I have almost exhausted my supply, besides what I could get from other accessible sources.

From a full supply of suitable religious books I am striving to put message of gospel truth in the hands of every man. In camp life they have many hours for reading. The dangers to which they are exposed, incline them to solemn reflection. A lady requested me to give for her all I had of the excellent tract, "Come to Jesus," $10.76 worth. A copy of which I gave to a soldier one sunday morning, on which I marked the 91st Psalm. The Sunday following, he wished me to sit with him in his tent. He stated that the tract caused him to get his Bible, to read the Psalm.—On opening it he was surprised to find a piece of paper pined to this Psalm, upon which was written in beautiful hand by his sister Emma, these lines:

When from home receding,
And from hearts that ache to bleeding,
Think of those behind who love thee;
Think how long the night will be
To the eyes that weep for thee:
"God bless thee and keep thee."

The melting tenderness before God in that tent cannot be expressed. Some of his mates were religious and ready to encourage him in seeking salvation.

All are anxious to get tracts, as they are brief and pointed, and easy to carry to read. Being separated from wives, mothers, sisters and other loved ones, they long for, and heartily respond to expressions of sympathy, affection and christian influences. I find them to be chiefly our most intelligent young men, the hope of the church and country; and no efforts or means should be spared to supply them with what is interesting, instructive and saving, that they be not forever ruined by the perilous temptations and dangers threatening them every moment.

I am nearly out of tracts, and the way is closed up so the Tract Society cannot send them to me, for which the officers express deep regret, and promise to send when the way is open, such publications as may be desired to supply the annuities of Life Directors and Life Members. And I would here state, for information, if we can get nothing more from this Society, it has paid, *in cash*, to Colporteur's salaries in North Carolina, besides large grants of books and tracts, about $11,000 more than we have given the Society from this State.

Although we are out off from this Society and the North, yet the Tract cause can and must go on, and I am appropriating all the funds I can get to reprinting the Tracts here for the soldiers, at our institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. I have commenced, and shall continue this work under the approval and counsel of all the Pastors of this City, each of whom have read the Tracts selected, and gave the first donations. I will have 96,000 pages ready very soon; and every dollar given will enable me to reprint 1,500 pages. Rev. Fitz-Gerald, Chaplain of the second Reg't, was the first to secure $5 worth, or 7,500 pages. Rev. J. N. Andrews, Chaplain of the third Reg't, has just ordered a supply. There are several Colporteurs in great want of Tracts.

It is proposed that I have the Tract "Come to Jesus" and the cheap Testament reprinted, which I can do as soon as the funds are given me. Several thousand copies of each can be printed here for $1,000, about as cheap as at the North. Neither of these are printed in the South, and we must have them for our soldiers. I propose to reprint the New Testament, under the sanction of the N. C. Bible Society. Let friends respond immediately, and this work shall be done. A lady writes, "Enclosed you will find a check for $160. We were very glad to hear that some way is found out to reprint the tracts for the poor soldiers. We are willing to do what we can for their never-dying souls." May God speedily raise up many such friends to aid in supplying the soldiers with the gospel to read, by which their Chaplains will be helped in getting them to secure the peace of God in their souls, as well as the peace of their country, so that if they live they may be God's children, and if they die that they may be God's saints. Yours truly,

W. J. W. CROWDER,
Tract Agent for N. C.

Raleigh, June, 1861.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

The "N. Y. Herald" thus estimates the strength of the Southern army now in Virginia:

	MEN.
At Norfolk at the numerous strategic positions immediately around it,	10,000
Higher up, some twenty miles, on James River,	1,000
Near the outlets of the York and Rappahanock,	7,000
At Petersburg and Burksville,	6,000
At Richmond,	8,000
At Lynchburg,	25,000
At Gordonsville, Charlottsville, Staunton, and Lexington,	3,000
At Fredericksburg,	3,000
At Culpepper Court House,	2,000
At Dumfries and Acquia Creek,	2,000
At Leesburg,	3,000
At Harper's Ferry and Point of Rocks,	13,000
Total,	98,000.

SOAP.

In Great Variety at the DRUG STORE.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

Reported by Secretary of State to the Convention

	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL
Alamance	7,936	43	3445	11424
Alexander	5,392	12	804	6208
Alleghany	3,563	151	224	3938
Anson	8,357	27	5250	13634
Ashe	7,423	143	720	8286
Beaufort	8,172	739	5863	14774
Bertie	5,346	275	8713	14334
Bladen	6,333	435	4665	11433
Brunswick	4,515	220	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	109	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2471	9237
Cabarrus	7,493	104	3040	10548
Caldwell	6,297	114	1083	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6 581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10306
Chatham	10,822	304	5240	17106
Cherokee	6,022	38	519	6168
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 10[illegible]	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2163	8507
Craven	8,706	1288	6190	16573
Cumberland	9,661	479	5830	15969
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	14 [illegible]	347	3076	16601
Davie	6,191	101	2302	8494
Duplin	5,246	274	716	15736
Edgecombe	[illegible]	378	10105	13378
Forsyth	10,716	211	1564	12201
Franklin	6,486	551	7073	14110
Gaston	7,903	109	2103	9340
Gates	4,156	353	3907	8444
Granville	14 [illegible]	132	11[illegible]	31206
Greene	3,296	153	3947	7396
Guilford	16738	2693	5625	25056
Halifax	[illegible]	2470	10349	19491
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5488	[illegible]	313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	[illegible]	259	2703	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	201	5448
Johnston	10,848	193	4916	15957
Jones	2,310	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,017	177	3121	10011
Lincoln	6,990	90	2145	8196
Macon	6,990	315	519	6004
Madison	5,882	9	913	5902
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,543	243	1305	7330
Mecklenburg	10,543	300	6541	17384
Montgomery	5,791	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,735	184	3518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4181	11628
New Hanover	10,617	268	10333	21735
Northampton	5,912	656	6843	13376
Onslow	5,198	189	3499	8886
Orange	11,318	529	5103	18949
Pasquotank	3,473	1434	3033	8040
Perquimans	3,913	398	3037	7348
Person	5 798	318	5196	11321
Pitt	7,460	127	8473	16060
Polk	3,317	106	690	4043
Randolph	14,768	386	2045	16793
Richmond	5,911	343	5453	11608
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14490
Rockingham	10 021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,532	135	3909	14586
Rutherford	9,060	192	2391	11573
Sampson	9,186	459	7068	16523
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,247	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,943	184	1246	10370
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,963	53	5346	14302
Wake	16,470	1494	10739	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,741	734	5451	14926
Wilkes	13 230	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9,116	166	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	84	382	8655
	631,482	30,097	331,081	992,667

Take Notice!

THOSE indebted to me will confer a favor by paying up immediately. My books have been placed in the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for settlement.

Salem, May 31, 1861. J. F. SHAFFNER.

Donslow's Extract of Roots,

FOR making BEER. One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

Joseph Bibro, Thomas Newsom,
Mrs. C. E. Beaman, J. P. Nisbet,
care of O. Mulford, Hugh Patterson, Rail
J. W. Crews, Road Agent, Salem,
Miss Susan Cornish, Thompson Smith,
Dr. Saunders Fulton, Messrs. Smith & Prather,
E. D. Hampton, Miss Mary Holston, Benj. Turner
Amanda Kane, Mary Ann Watson,
Sandy King, John A. Worth,
M. J. Moore, Jacob Zink.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KREHLIN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1861.

To my Customers.

FROM and after this date the CASH SYSTEM will be strictly adopted in my business without regard to persons, except where mutual accounts are kept. The passage of the Stay Law compels me to take this course.

R. L. PATTERSON.

May 17th, 1861. 4-4t

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 1860 d-ly

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Scrofula and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habit of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

march 29, 1861. 40-1y

North Carolina,
YADKIN COUNTY.

NOTICE is Hereby given that, at April Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff of said County, returned the following list of Land to be sold for the taxes due thereon:

J. E. Grant,	491 Acres, tax of 1858	
	1857 '58 '59	$10 00
J. L. Roughton, 300	" tax 1856 '57 '58	19 91
L. R. Messick, 106	" tax of 1859,	26

Unless the parties above named come forward and pay the taxes aforesaid, and cost of proceedings, their said lands will be sold according to law.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

April Term, 1861. by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public are respectfully requested to look at the following cards of Elias Howe Jr. and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their Licensees alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine; and all others are pirates upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.

New York.

BANKS.—RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Leahy, Rev. F. W. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

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FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is now offered to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

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OWING to the great convenience of having CASH to buy cattle, and the late act of Assembly in regard to collecting money, (known as the stay law,) I am compelled to adopt the cash system, and I will sell beef hereafter for CASH ONLY.

All persons having fat cattle for market would do well to call on me before disposing of them.

J. P. VEST.

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WILL cure Headache in three minutes.

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